REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,560.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,045 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayis, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 20th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY		Leaves Madras
„ Carwar		„ Mangalore
„ Naraket	26	„ Cocanada
„ Alleppy	26	„ Vizagapatam
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Bimlipatam
„ Colombo	29	„ Gopalpore
„ Negapatam	Aug 1	„ False Point
„ Pondicherry	2	Arrives CALCUTTA

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMRAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSSORAH
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahommrah
„ Guader	25	„ Fao
„ Jask	27	„ Bushire
„ Bunder Abbas	29	„ Lingah
„ Lingah	30	„ Bunder Abbas
„ Bushire	1	„ Muscat
„ Fao	2	„ Kurrachee
„ Mahommrah	3	Arrives BOMBAY
Arrives BUSSORAH	4	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	38	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	3172	350		10th Augt
TRINACRIA	3107	424	15th July.	22nd July. 6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug. 4th Oct.
INDIA	2269	503	9th Sept.	16th Sept. 1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct. 18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	488	14th Oct.	21st Oct. 6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500 Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massgon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massgon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 24th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

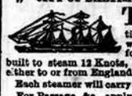
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, (2,431 Tons and 370 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 13th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 26th July.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August,
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September,



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, May 11th 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Trentham Hall.
Bombay, 13th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured piece goods, &c.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe :—

A handsome solid mahogany grand cottage piano, by Charles Jackson and Co., with packing case.

A double barrelled pistol by Westley Richards, and set of English horse clothing.

Few articles of household, furniture, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English built light landau.
1 handsome light four seated open carriage, in excellent order.
1 do. black Australian horse.
1 do. dog cart with horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-0-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhoolechwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 82, containing by admeasurement 1 104 bigas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Soraljee Cursetjee Tooles, on or towards the west by the ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Rawlji Thakorsidas and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla cigars.
One of Soundy's best sympathetic piano, good tone, good touch, and keeps in tune most wonderfully, Rs. 350.
A Bungalow To let, at Breach Candy, furnished or unfurnished.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th July 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Jewellery, Hunting Open-faced and Lady's Watches, Albert and Lady's Chains, Bracelets, Brooches, Lockets, Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, &c., at No. 8 Meadows Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at one o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee to dispose of all the following valuable jewellery, &c., to the highest bidder (without reserve), consisting of silver pencil cases, Albert chains, gold and silver hunting, open-faced and lady's watches by different makers, and gold bracelets, brooches, lockets, watch keys, seals, eye glasses, spectacles, gold snuff box, breast pins, gold rings, pencil cases, &c.

Catalogues of the full details will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th July 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Double-Barrelled 12-Bore Central Fire Breech-loading RIFLE by BOSS, London, in case with implements complete and in good order. Price Rs. 180. Address "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "X." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 18 per case of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in the Mofussil at the following rates, viz. :—

	Per cent. per annum. Rs.	Rs. a.
For Buildings of stone and wood and roofed with wood in which no hazardous trade is carried on and which contain no pipe stove, from	0 12	
For Buildings of a similar character used as Hotel, from	1 0	to 1 4
For Tiled Bungalows private, from	0 6	to 0 8
„ „ „ used as Shops	0 10	to 0 12
„ „ „ of hazardous goods therein, from	1 0	to 1 4
„ Thatched Bungalows private, or used as Officers' Messes, from	1 4	

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth on the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience ; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* P.M.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH JULY.
FAREWELL SEANCE BY THE WORLD RENOWNED
DAVENPORT BROTHERS
AND
PROFESSOR FAY,
PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR AUSTRALIA.

THEIR UNIQUE AND STARTLING WONDERS
Have astonished the wisest of all Countries, and the most learned have been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them as inexplicable !

NO COMPLICATED OR GLITTERING APPARATUS FOR DECEPTION USED.

STARTLING WONDERS
AND
MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS ARE PRODUCED BY
INVISIBLE AGENCIES,
which through ignorance and superstition have been attributed to
WITCHCRAFT AND DEMONOLOGY.

PART FIRST.
THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET,
BY THE
DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

PART SECOND.
INEXPLICABLE DARK SEANCE,
BY PROFESSOR FAY.

Doors open at 8 o'clock ; commence at 9 precisely.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 ; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 ;
Back Seats, Rs. 1.
Reserved Seats can be secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Special Tram Cars before and after performance to and from Byculla and Colaba.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—The FIRST GAME of the SEASON will be PLAYED on MONDAY EVENING on the ground near the Band Stand. Play to commence at half-past five.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary, Gymkhana Football.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The INAUGURATION DINNER will take place in the Pavilion on TUESDAY, the 18th, at 7-45 P.M.

N. OLIVER,
C. YOUNG, } Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANT for the half year ending 30th June 1876 have been POSTED.

H. P. LeMESURIER,
Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOGS AND BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned :—

TEAK LOGS	Tons. 1,000 not less than 12 inches square by 20 feet long.
TEAK ROOF BOARDS	Tons Feet. 100 19 long by 6" wide by 1" thick. 50 5 6" long by 6" wide by 1" thick.
TEAK LINING BOARDS	Tons Feet. 240 7 6" and upward long by 5½" or 6" wide by 1" thick.
REST CALLY CUT BENTEAK BOARDS	Tons Feet. 100 8" long by 8" to 12" wide by 2" thick. 250 8 long by 8" to 12" wide by 2" thick. 103 8 9" long by 5" to 12" wide by 2" thick.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each description of Boards and Logs, may be obtained upon application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon, on MONDAY, 7th August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to enter into Contracts and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of such Contracts.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept, nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

G. D. HENRY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th July 1876.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.
Sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Romantic Tales ; by the Author of John Halifax	2 4
The Cleverines ; by Anthony Trollope	2 4
Family Parsonage Ditto.	2 4
Small House at Arlington Ditto.	2 4
Domestic Stories ; by the Author of John Halifax	2 4
Transformation ; by N. Hawthorne	2 4
The Mowers and the Fenn ; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	2 4
Put your-self into his place ; by C. Reade	2 4
Stanford's New Map of Central Asia	3 4
Iron and Steel, a work for the Forge, Foundry, Factory and Office ; by C. Hoare	3 12
The Unseen Universe, or Physical Speculations of a Future State ; by B. S. Tait	3 12
Burton's Modern World	3 12
The Roof of the World, being the Narrative of a Journey over the High Plateau of Tibet to the Russian frontier ; by Lieut. Colonel T. E. Gordon, Illustrated	19 12
Wildfire, a collection of Erratic Essays ; by C. J. Dunphie	4 12
Handbook to the Special Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus for 1876	2 0
Osborn's Islam under the Arabs	7 8
A Rat with Three Tales ; by Mary A. Lowe	3 4
The District of Bakarganj, its History and Statistics ; by H. Beveridge	13 4
Hoskins' Clerk of Works, a vade mecum for all engaged in the superintendence of building	1 4
Goodfellow's Merchants' and Shipmasters' Ready Calculator	5 0
Willing to Die, a novel ; by J. S. LeFanu	1 4
Clara Levesque ; by W. Gilbert	1 4
Kaye's Sepoy War, 3 Vols	33 4
Leah, a Woman of Fashion ; by Mrs. Edwards	3 12
Cory's Ancient Fragments ; by E. R. Hodges	4 12
Leigh's Practical Cotton Spinner	3 8
Olympia, a Romance ; by R. E. Francillon	3 12
System of Land Tenure in various countries ; by J. W. Probyn	2 4
Modern Spiritualism ; by J. N. Mackelyne	0 12
Mr. Wynyard's Ward ; by Holme Lee	1 4
The Squire of Beechwood, a True Tale ; by the Author of the Country Gentleman	1 4
Men of the Time, a Dictionary of Contemporaries, new edn. 1875	10 0
Freeman's History of the Norman Conquest of England, its Causes and its Results, Vols 4 and 5, each	13 4
Cope's Romain History, the early Empire	1 12
Gilmore's Practical Treatise on Roads, Streets, and Pavements	5 12
Adventures of Tom Sawyer ; by Mark Twain	4 12
Guy's Fun Fall Mall to the Punjaub, or with the Prince in India, Illustrated	11 4
Rankine's Civil Engineering, new edition, 1876	10 0
Do. Machinery and Millwork do.	8 0
Do. Rules and Tables do.	5 12
Do. Mechanical Text Book do.	6 0
Do. Applied Mechanics do.	8 0
Fermingger's Manual of Gardening in India, new edition	10 0
Hints on Gardening in India	4 4
Bryant's Surgery, 2 vols., edn. 1876	15 12
Swain's Surgical Emergencies, new edn. 1876	4 4
Drewry's Cup and Platter	1 12
Smith's Surgery of the Dead Body	7 8
Marsh's Handbook of Sanitary Science	3 12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ, edn. 1876	3 12
Do. do. Interleaved	5 12
Parkwater ; by Mrs. H. Wood	3 12
Amberley's Religious Belief, 2 vols	18 12
Lescher's Mater a Medica, new edn. 1876	4 12
Katerfelon ; by Whyte Melville	1 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ltd., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls each	4 12
Do. Double do. „	4 0

BATS.

All Cane each	12 0
Treble do. „	10 12
Double do. „	10 0
Single do. „	9 0
Double Whalebone „	10 8
Single Do. „	9 8
Match, best selected „	7 0
Do. for practice „	5 8
Presentation with silver plate „	16 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber per pair	5 12
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior Ventilated per pair	6 12

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	6 8
Do. with do. do. and iron points	7 8
Do. Plain Ash	5 12
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with plainted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 14

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets Rs. 72-0 to 95	0
Lawn Tennis Bats	8 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Malins.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	12 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls per dozen	1 10
Do. Gut Strings per set	4 0
Fives Balls per dozen	3 8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses Rs. 6 8 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets from Rs. 35 0 to	90 0
Badminton Bats each	7 8
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3-0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls per dozen Rs. 3 to	5 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin per set of 4	10 0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 12
Do. do. No. 5	7 8
Do. do. No. 6	8 8
Extra India Rubber Balls always in stock.	
No. 4, Rs. 2 ; No. 5, Rs. 2 8 ; No. 6	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins per lb.	1 0
Do. do. Brass do. „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. „	1 2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD beg to announce that their Studio will be Closed for Repairs from Monday, the 10th instant, to Saturday, the 15th instant, inclusive. 10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July 1876.

SHIRTS.

Comfortable and Easy Fitting.

For wear at all times and on all occasions.

ASQUITH & Co. forward to any part of India, patterns of the following materials, with simple instructions for self measurement :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Longcloth, with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, Six for	22 8	25 8
Super Longcloth, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Six for	28 0	31 0
Best Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Six for	31 0	34 8
AN EXTRA CHARGE OF Rs. 3 PER ½ DOZ. WHEN MADE WITH COLLARS ATTACHED.		
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture, Six for	36 0	42 0

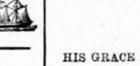
THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.		
Fall Fall, Strand, Haymarket (Stand-up).	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford (Stand-up, Turned Corner)	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End (Turned Down)	6 0	7 0
The West-End (Made with neat Cambric)	6 8	7 8
The Dux (To be attached for wear with Wool Shirts)		
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

Dressing Gowns and Jackets made to Order.

Two Hundred Dozens perfect fitting Shirts always on hand, for immediate use.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Dor. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended ; an excellent Dinner Sherry ; dry		18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry		28 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry		33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior		37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended		35 0	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule		20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended		22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids		24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label) : this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal		34 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry		44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868		0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality			21 0
Do do in Magnums		70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids		15 0	...
FREMINET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)		38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)		49 0	26 0
JULES M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

...ING, 14th July 1876.

...further improvement in Consols having advanced to 94¼, and French Rentes from 106 to 106½. If these are to be taken as any guide, and generally speaking they are best index of public opinion, the alarm respecting the situation in Eastern Europe has in a great measure subsided, and no conflict of the Great Powers is expected.

The London General Produce Markets are without change, and Piece Goods in Manchester continue very dull, but the Liverpool Cotton Market shows more life, Reuter's report being firm, sales 12,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. From New York Wednesday's telegrams quoted Mid. Uplands on the spot unaltered at 11⅛ cents, but September shipment 11⅛, an advance of ⅛ cent per lb., and these figures are repeated in yesterday's messages.

The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and 15s. per ton in Silesian Spelter, other prices being unchanged.

The weekly return of the Bank of England indicates great and increasing strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 52⅛ to 54 per cent. The Reserve is greater by £812,500 and Bullion by £875,000 while the increase in Bills Discounted is only £125,000. A further payment of £245,000 has gone into the Bank since the return was made up; the market rate of discount on 6 months bill is quoted at 1½ per cent. and on short dated paper at ⅞ per cent under the Bank rate or 1½ per cent., all of which points to, if possible, still easier money.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is quoted the same as Reuter's corrections on Saturday:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, 77 ; Fives-and-a-half, 80.

A shipment of £40,000 in Silver is advised by yesterday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton and Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 47½d. per oz., but private telegrams we are informed report it easier. In any case it is no dearer which does not look as if the rise here was to be backed up.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet and nominally unchanged, but, if anything, there is a slightly easier feeling apparent inasmuch as the Banks have been rather more willing sellers than they were. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Rs.	6 7 6d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Rs.	6 11/16d. ,,
Credits 3 ,,	...Rs.	6 11/16 to 3d. ,,
Documents 3 ,,	...Rs.	6 13/16d. ,,

On Calcutta rates are a shade firmer at ⅛ premium for demand and 11/16 per cent discount for 60 days sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm with, if anything, an upward tendency. There are buyers but no sellers of Fours at Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104.

The SHARE MARKET continues very firm but with no great amount of business doing and few fluctuations in rates. Bank of Bombays are steady at 46 per cent premium. Land and Press Shares show no movement and in Spinning and Weaving Scrip the only fluctuations are a decline of Rs. 10 in Dhurrumseys, an advance of Rs. 5 in Flemings and Rs. 15 in Orientals.

COTTON shows great firmness, and notwithstanding the weather, European firms continue comparatively free buyers on the basis of Rs. 162 or Good Fair Wudwan half-pressed, Rs. 153 for Fully Fair Barsee and Rs. 148 for Fair Khandeish full-pressed. The receipts yesterday were 500 bales, making 3,652 bales for the week, as against 2,695 bales last year and 4,559 bales for the corresponding week of 1874.

FREIGHTS are quite unchanged. For the Trentham Hall (s.s.) £2-17-6 is the quotation and for the Macedonia, to arrive, £2-10 per ton for Liverpool. By sail £2-5 is the current quotation.

PIECE Goods are without change. Buyers continue to keep out of the market and the tendency is easier notwithstanding the small available stocks and the consequent firmness on the part of holders.

COALS are considerably quieter owing to the advance in Exchange, and quotations in the absence of buyers are quite nominal.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st July, 1876.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	74,284 0 0
Merchandize	1,52,915 0 0
Telegraph	605 0 0
Municipal Trains	387 8 0
Total Rs.	2,28,191 8 0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ... Total Rs. ... 1,85,085 8 11

Increase ... 33,105 15 1

HIGH COURT.—15TH JULY.

(Appeals Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Small Cause Court References.

372-74—Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonjee Byramjee Mehta vs J H Harritto—K Morojee.

432-75—N N Kothari—Mullha Luxooman vs Ramjee Pragjee—K Morojee.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

647-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Gunputrao Pandoorung vs Sitt bai widow—Hearn and Cleveland.

448-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Anundjee Visram vs The New Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld.—Jefferson and Payne.

327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld. vs Motilall Sumbhoolall—Tyabjee and Sayani.

603-75—A Framjee—Godavaribai vs Jaitha Bhima and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit.

216-76—Jefferson and Payne—Hurnath Roopjee vs Mahomed Hajee Ally and another.

LONG CAUSES.

548-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Nemchund Culianjee—Fletcher and Smith.

549-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee Sall y Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Marwadi Jokhuram Jusraj—Fletcher and Smith.

550-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee S lay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Tarrachund Ghunshamdass—Fletcher and Smith.

551-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haj e Sallay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Dwarkadass Sangjee—Fletcher and Smith.

552-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Hurmookroy Khetseedass—Fletcher and Smith.

553-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Vuramjee Cursonjee—Fletcher and Smith.

554-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Premchund Tejchund—Fletcher and Smith.

130-75—In person—Mahomed Cassim and ot ers vs Mahomed Sajan and others—Macfarlane and Pollock.

496-75—J C Cama—Govindjee Luchmond as vs S ckdursondass Sunookram—Krishnaand B.

605-75—M M Munshi—Thakarsey Narronjee and others vs Dhayamsey Hari and others—Prescot and Winter.

633-75—Fletcher and Smith—Haj e Sullamon Ayeb vs Mahomed Haji Alli—Lynch and Tobin.

446-75—Jefferson and Payne—Nagurdass Burjevundass and others vs Gsmnajee Damraj and other — M Munshi.

63-76—Lynch and Tobin—Jan Mahomed Khat oh ai vs Hujrabai—Mr Bicknell.

564-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurd as—Jumnabai widow vs Khoshall Nanjee and others—Crawford and Bo ley.

158-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Mahavjee Dharoo and other—vs Jumnadass Premjee—C alk and Turner.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L and Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—part heard.

571-75—Mr Fletcher—Sonorabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP HAMPDEN, 1490 tons, Captain W. Tod, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cardiff (April 5th), with a cargo of 1900 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.s. s s. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Capt. T. H. Franks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Slight and servant, ten rank and file of the 21st Regt. N. I., one hospital assistant one sepoy of the 29th Regt N. I., three Europeans and five Natives.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
13	Hampden	Tod	Cardiff, Apr 5.
14	Pachamba (s)	Franks	Bussorah, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Sea Flower	Garrick	Rangoon.
	Hyaspes (s)	Reynoldson	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c.
Ship Sir John Lawrence, to London.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

10 Almora (s) ... Howell ... London, June 2.
Mahratta(s) ... James ... Kyouk Phyoo, July 6.
City of Amoy ... Crawford ... Liverpool, Apr 10.
Black Prince ... Baillie ... ——, June 22.

July. DEPARTURES.

10 Schah Jehan ... ...
Sea Chief ... ...

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

12 Duke of Argyll(s)... ... Calcutta.

June. DEPARTURE.

11 Sea Queen ... ... London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 14.

FROM LONDON.

Tanjore s—30 cases copper sheets, Dhunjee Cassidass.
John Allan—500 bundles Oer san steel, Loockmanjee Ebramji e.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—7 cases olive oil, Ab amovitz and Co.

THE following Cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 6th to 14th July by Cutler, Palmer and Co.:—

Assam s—16 cases claret. Deccan s—50 cases stillhock; cases sherry, and 24 cases champagne. Tanjore s—10 casks port, 12 casks amontillado, 10 ... Liebfraumich. Siam s—10 casks claret, 10 casks still hock, 4 casks rum jamaica, 6 casks chablis, 60 cases sherry. Kei Kings—25 casks chablis. Calday s—10 jars sherry, and 2 jars gin. Batavia s—30 jars palmer. Hindostan s—19 jars sherry, Bertha s—50 jars brandy. Parsee s—70 jars brandy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—50 bales cotton, Vussonjee Morarjee ; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee ; 68 bales cotton, Oomajee Kessowdass ; 5 bales cotton, Govindjee Sowjee and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Ramnavmi Ramdays ; 200 casks coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

Atalanta s—358 casks myrabellams, Dyall Dharsee : 94 bags wheat, Stevens, Hobart and Co.

Trentham Hall s—1,000 bags wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 64 bales cotton, Oomajee Kessowdass ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 101 bales cotton, Vurdhman Takersee.

FOR LONDON.

John Lawrence—3,000 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 13.

Davison, Capt, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Studd, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

JULY 14th.

Ross, Capt, Bombay 2nd Queen, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Hailes, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Wilson, Capt, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, to join, to Bellary.
Sprague, Capt, Bengal April 19th R A, on a sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 11.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr E B Foord, Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, four months preparatory to retirement from the service.

Mr L Forbes, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Bellary, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 13th inst, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr F C Carr, Dist and Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, from 21st Aug 1876, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Robert Davidson to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, during the absence of Mr E B Foord, on leave, preparatory to retirement from the service.

Mr William Horatio Crumpto act as Dist and Session Judge, Bellary, during the absence of Mr L Forbes, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr John Fredrick Price to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, until further orders.

The appointment, by the Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, of Mr John Shaw, Registrar on the Original Side of the Court, to act as Registrar on the Appellate Side during the absence of Mr T Weir, on privilege leave, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The services of Surgn F M Rickard, Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Jail at Tinnevelly, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Price, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Salem, having reported his return from Europe and arrival at Bombay on the 27th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him in the "Gazette of the 5th June 1874 is hereby cancelled, and he is permitted the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr T A Tomlinson, Actg 1st Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, Coimbatore, one year's furlough to Europe, under Sec 7, with the usual subsidiary leave under Sec 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr T G Blake, Appraiser, to be Depy Collr, Sea Customs, Madras.

Mr W F Fox, Asst Appraiser, to be Appraiser.

Mr T J Maltby, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Godavery Dist, on special duty in the Gunjam Dist, having entered upon that duty on the 10th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the "Gazette" of the 2nd May 1876 is hereby cancelled.

Lt Col W H Hessey, Supt of Revenue Survey, assumed charge of the office from Col F J B Priestley on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col J H M Shaw-Stewart, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd class, and Consulting Engr for Railways, privilege leave for one month, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from or after the 15th Aug.

Maj C J Smith, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, to officiate as Chief Engr of the 3rd class and Consulting Engr for Railways, during the absence of Lt Col Shaw-Stewart, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Maj W Wood, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Vizagapatam Dist as Dist Engr, to join at the public expense.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain R J Bullock, Offg Depy Comr, and Captain C T Lane, Dist. Supt of Police, to be Lay Trustees of St Thomas' Church, Ootacamund, Bengal.

The Rev C H Pelly, M A, Actg Chaplain of South Black Town, Madras, resumed charge of the Church of from the Rev J F Browne on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col F J B Priestley, S C, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in Europe.

With reference to Judicial Dept Notification, dated 1st inst, the services of Surgn F M Rickard are replaced at the disposal of Mily Dept of the C-in-C.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Maj R P Ramsay, R (Mad) A, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance 1st class during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt-Col Hoy, or until further orders.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lt Col T W Stansfield, Depy Asst Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, to act as Depy Asst Commissary-Genl, 1st class.

Maj E S Berkeley, Actg Sub-Asst Commissary-Genl, 1st class, to act as Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, and Maj W Stoddart, Actg Sub-Asst Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, to act as Sub-Asst Commissary-Genl, 1st class, during the absence on furlough of Col J Elphinstone, or until further orders.

The Medical Fund Annuities for July 1872, are awarded as follows :—

To Depy Surgn-Genl W Johnston, M D, a large Annuity, from the date of retirement from the service, provided that event takes place on or before 1st Sept 1876.

To Retired Surgn-Maj F Fletcher, a large Annuity, from 1st July 1874.

The furlough to sea granted to Vety Surgns G J R Rayment, 1st Mad Lt Cavy, in G O G No 324, dated 26th May 1876, is under the Regulation of 1868.

The appointment of Lt-Col F C Trevor to be Asst Adjt-Genl, R A, dates from the 27th April 1876, and not from the 26th as stated in G O G No 354, dated 9th June 1876.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Capt C H Sheppard, S C, Adjt, 11th Regt N I, arrived in Bombay on the 4th July 1874.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Surgn Maj W H Morgan, Medl Dept, in medical charge 23rd Regt L I, on furlough on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The following officer is promoted to the rank of Capt, by Brevet, subject to H M's approval :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lt Vincent Lewis Mathias, from the 22nd March 1876.

The following promotion is made in the Ordnance Department :—

Gun Sub-Conductor Martin Kernon to be Sub-Conductor from the 7th March 1876, vice Harris, promoted.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

THE system of confidental reports is one which from time to time crops up into prominent notice, and the vehement way in which it is invariably denounced shows how unpopular it is with its opponents, whose numbers, it must be confessed, are legion. Anything which can be construed into an approach to stabbing in the dark is so totally opposed to an Englishman's ideas of right and wrong that it cannot be a matter of surprise that officers grumble and that the public sympathise with officers. The object of documents of this nature is to enable the Commander-in-Chief, who cannot be ubiquitous, to be in a position to judge exactly of the character and qualifications of every officer in the service. Some such reports are obviously necessary ; otherwise work could not be carried out in a satisfactory manner ; but the weak point in the present arrangement appears to lie in the word "confidental." Why should reports of this nature be confidential? It is their confidential nature which makes them so detestable ; and as there can be no possible object in maintaining the air of mystery which now surrounds these documents, it is difficult to see why this relic of ancient times should still be kept up. It is not at all likely, however, that any move will be made in the right direction by regimental commanding officers themselves ; the great engine of power which they now wield is far too valuable to be resigned in a voluntary manner, and unless some impetus is given by officers in high positions of command, things are likely to go on much in the usual way till a fresh military scandal once more calls forth a burst of popular feeling. Let us take a glance at existing arrangements, and see whether, after all, they are so perfect in theory, and work so thoroughly well in practice that the military authorities cannot afford to part with them. Put in a concise form matters stand thus. Just before the annual inspection of a regiment, a long set of printed questions are sent to commandants of regiments, many of which refer to the qualifications of the various officers under their command ; in addition to this, each officer has a separate sheet to himself, in which his commanding officer states unreservedly his opinion of his abilities, general and professional, as also of his character and the way in which he performs his work. These questions and papers are filled in by commanding officers themselves, and in a very large majority of cases (in fact, the exceptions are so rare that they are scarcely worth noticing), no one in the regiment knows what the commanding officer has written besides himself, and perhaps his adjutant, if he thinks he can trust him to keep a secret. The result of this is, that none of the officers in the regiment have the least idea what character their commanding officer has given them. To prevent the enormous power thus wielded being turned into an engine of oppression, general officers are supposed to be very careful in personally satisfying themselves that no injustice has been done in the case of those who are unfavourably reported upon ; and furthermore, that such officers may not be entirely in the dark, it is laid down in the Queen's Regulations that in the case of adverse reports the Military Secretary will inform the officers concerned. Practically, neither of these checks is of any use. No doubt in very glaring cases of misconduct or professional incompetence, the general officers would satisfy themselves of the truth of the commanding officers' reports, and the offender would be warned. But an officer's professional career may be blighted without his actually being reported on as an imbecile, a drunkard, or a blackguard, and commanding officers who are spiteful have generally (not always) sense enough to keep their vindictiveness within such bounds, that whilst not interfering in any way with the objects they have in view, still at the same time it does not lay them open to unpleasant consequences. In fact, the *suppressio veri*, though a slower method of procedure, can do the work quite as effectually as the *assertio falsi*, and at the same time has the rare advantage of not having an edge which cuts both ways, and by a skilful combination of the two methods, the one for favourable reports, and the other for unfavourable ones, the most promising results may confidently be anticipated. Let us suppose an ideal case. Lieutenant Cheek and Lieutenant Toady are first and second subalterns in the same regiment, the commanding officer of which is one of those gentlemen who believe firmly in the divine right of C. O's. Cheek is a clever and smart young fellow in every way, but his commanding officer cannot bear him, because he thinks he is independent and does not pay him that obsequious attention which in his opinion is due from all his subordinates, especially those of the subaltern rank. Toady, on the other hand, is a decided booby, but like Uriah Heep he is "'umble." He has always a smile for the stalest and stupidest jokes of his colonel ; he listens with wonder and amazement to his early reminiscences and exploits in the field, which the old gentleman under the exhilirating influence of champagne occasionally conjures up from his imagination ; he pays great attention to his wife, and plays badminton with the daughters ; and, above all, he is engaged to be married to a young lady who is pretty and fascinating. The colonel wishes to pay out Cheek, and at the same time to serve Toady. How does he do it? Perhaps somewhat as follows :—Confidential report on Cheek. "Has *fair* abilities (corker "No. 1, for he knows he is very clever) but "wanting in application (that is to say, he enjoys "life,) is an officer of extravagant habits (poor "wretch, he is of a genial disposition and likes to "entertain his friends without watching every "peg they drink. This costs money, and the "colonel does not like it.) In professional knowledge he has improved slightly since last year." A little butter is now required, but it must be administered very judiciously, so he goes on :—"Is in charge of the band, which he has greatly "improved, being a good musician." Occasionally, but very rarely, we meet with an inspecting officer who would not allow himself to be humbugged by a report of this kind, but 19 general officers out of 20 would pass it over without making any remarks, and think Cheek had been fairly treated. Now for Toady's report. "General abilities fair (this puts him on a par "with Cheek). Is a very painstaking officer, with great application, (that is to say, in "reality, that being troubled with an obfuscated "intellect, he takes three or four hours to do what "a smart man would get through in one) ; in his "general habits he is very steady, (that is, he likes "domestic life, has studied how to live on six-"pence a day, and has no ambition to distinguish "himself in anything more sporting than bad-"minton, or making love), is a good officer-"man, (in a certain way with a vengeance! he "will sit there doing nothing from morning "till night). Professional knowledge satisfactory (a vague term which may mean anything), and lastly, would make a good adjutant." Now, can there be any doubt that if the adjutancy of this or any other regiment fell vacant, and the choice lay between Cheek and Toady, that the latter would supersede his senior? Our experience leads us to the conclusion that, provided the colonel was a man of any influence, there can be none whatever, and a gross injustice is thus done to a man who had believed he was looked upon as a smart and competent officer, and had not the faintest notion that his qualifications had been reported on in a disparaging way in comparison with those of his junior. The result is, he gets soured and disgusted, and thus an officer who, with the most trifling encouragement might have been an ornament to the profession, is allowed to become through illtreatment one of the bad bargains of the service. This is only one out of a dozen samples that might be given to illustrate how the present system of confidential reports can be abused, and how necessary it is that there should be some more efficient check than any at present in existence. The remedy appears to us simple ; and it consists in abolishing the confidential nature of the returns, and placing officers in possession, at all events, of all such portions of them as may in the opinion of Army Head-Quarters *in any way tend* to prejudice their professional career, so that they might have an opportunity either of turning over a new leaf, or making representations in their defence if unjustly reported on. At present, as we said before, except in grave cases, officers are quite in the dark as to what character they have received, and until that darkness has been removed and the light let in, we cannot, in the present imperfect condition of human nature, expect that confidential reports will represent anything but the personal likes and dislikes of those who make them.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "X" in your paper of the 12th inst. asks "D. G." to explain what he means by saying that a gold currency for India is impracticable, and even if practicable, of doubtful expediency. And with your permission I would venture to ask "X" and those who agree with him to be good enough to inform us what *they* mean by advocating a gold currency ; to show us first of all that their favourite panacea is practicable and how they would carry it out ; then, if practicable, what it would cost, and also that the evil it is proposed to cure would justify the cost being incurred ; and, lastly, that a gold currency would be suitable for the country.

For months back, ever since the rupee commenced to dwindle seriously, we have been favoured at short intervals with oracular utterances to the effect that the only remedy is a gold currency ; but none of the sapient ones who have been so quick to see and show us the remedy have condescended to enlighten us with anything in the shape of proof or figures to show how it would be a remedy and one which the Government would be justified in applying, or whether, owing to the peculiar constitution of the patient, it could be applied without causing more injury than the disease. Cutting a man's head off might be a remedy for the toothache, but not one the faculty would prescribe, and in the same way a gold currency might cure the evil of a depreciated exchange if it could be introduced, but at a cost altogether out of proportion to the evil itself. Those of us who are obtuse enough not to be able to see a remedy in the change proposed are, I think, justified in asking "X." and those who think with him to show how it can be done, and what it would cost, or if we follow their lead we may be flying from the ills we know and which we had better try and endure to others we are ignorant of and which may be worse.

I should say here that I do not forget the able paper of Mr. Hynes, in which he attempted to show how a gold currency could be introduced and what it would cost ; but his paper was written when exchange was at a point we should now consider high, and even he might well be staggered at the proposal to substitute gold for silver, now that we see more clearly the appalling difficulties in the way, and as he knows by study something of these difficulties, I feel sure none more than he would deprecate the flippant treatment of the subject by those who without counting the cost join in the cry for a gold currency. "X" taunts "D. G." with never considering the larger view of the matter as a question concerning the currency of a nation of 200 millions, but with merely looking at it as a mere question of commercial significance, whatever that may mean. Now, when you find that "X" has not a word to say as to the suitability of a gold currency for these millions who, as your correspondent "Junglewalla" pointed out some time ago, so far from wanting a higher standard of value, actually have to subdivide the already infinitesimal pie into cowries, we may well say that it is "X" and not "D. G." who has not been able to see over the top of his own cotton bales or corn sacks.

Altogether "D. G." must be flattered by the patronizing way "X." treats him, patting him on the back for his useful contribution to the statistics of the question, but telling him he has contributed nothing to its solution, and then he asks why it is that all our practical men have no other advice to offer than "D. G.," who tells us nothing can be done. Might I suggest that the answer is just because they *are* practical men and not mere theorists like "X" and his school? I would direct the attention of those interested to the Paris letter in the *Economist* of the 17th June, where it will be seen how practical men in other countries face to face with the same difficulty, (though in a minor form) which we are experiencing, have little else to suggest than does "D. G." When high authorities like the French Finance Minister and the Governor of the Bank of France are found endorsing the statement that France could not demonetize silver if she wished ; the advocates of a gold currency for India may well pause and consider how India could demonetize hers, which she must do, to at least the extent she introduces gold.

Another favourite remedy which is to send exchange up to a point to suit remitters is to put an import duty on silver or restrict the coinage. These methods, if adopted, would, no doubt, for a time at least, have the effect desired, but would the rise in exchange be of that healthy nature which would benefit the country? On the contrary it would simply amount to a tax on industry, and would at once check the expansion of the export trade, which above all other causes would tend in course of time to send exchange up naturally, and in addition to this we would be cursed with all the evils of a forced currency whilst a wide door would be opened for a contraband trade in coin, which it would be all but impossible to put down. I would again quote from the *Economist* the wise words of M. Leon Say on this subject :—"He was opposed to a State monopoly of the "coinage, for if the coinage produced a profit "it might lead to the deplorable abuse of "former times and would cause the public to "lose confidence in the money in circulation." Amongst a people such as we have to deal with in India any tampering with the coinage by way of attempting to make it bear a value higher than the intrinsic worth of the metal it contains, could not but lead to the gravest mistrust in the Government and to political consequences the least desirable.

It is most unfortunate that we have little or no information on the subject of the increasing supply from the American mines, and above all, of the cost of production. I thought we were to get some information from "X," who says he is able to inform "D.G." that the American mine-owners have already realized very large profits and can produce silver at very cheap rates. This is, he says, on the authority of American papers, but he gives no figures, and it is for them we are hungering, and his conclusion is that if silver can be produced at 2s the oz., mineowners' profits must have been very large, and even 36d. would give a handsome profit!! which he scarcely needed to tell us, but whether silver can be produced at 2s. or 3s. he is not able from his American papers apparently to say. The following is an extract from the San Francisco *Commercial Herald* and bears on the quantity of silver produced though not on the cost ; but as to the quantity the extract, if correct, ought to dispel the fears of an enormous production :—

The increased production of silver has been greatly overestimated by the people at large. It has been loosely stated that because the yield from one source was dolrs. 3,500 000 in one particular month, the outturn for the year would be in the neighbourhood of dolrs. 40,000,000, and that this rapidity of production must perforce tend to a still further depreciation of silver. The simple fact is, that of the 25 per cent. of the bullion taken from the Comstock lods is gold, and as a logical result, instead of the output amounting to dolrs. 40,000,000, it will not exceed dolrs. 22 000,000 while the receipts from all other known sources will not surpass dolrs. 35,000,000 more, making a total yield of the country for the year of dolrs. 57,000,000. This is by no means a plethoric supply, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the United States Government has commenced to restore silver coin to general circulation in place of fractional paper currency, and will absorb some fifty-five or sixty millions in the process. It is also to be borne in mind that although Germany has been several years endeavouring to effect the change, she has not as yet on the single standard of gold she has not yet been able to accomplish that object, and it is now quite probable that the attempt will be abandoned or indefinitely postponed. She is not in a financial position to attract gold and demonetize silver. She can not retain it as England can, for England is the world's great monetary centre and arbiter of the balances of exchanges. Then again, France, which has always maintained the double standard, may resume specie payments at any time, thereby causing an increased demand for silver. After going over the ground carefully we find no sufficient reason for distrust in silver, but entertain the conviction that there will be reaction sooner than is generally supposed.

Without some more light on the question of production and cost, it is impossible to judge of the ultimate value of the rupee, which, after the demonetization by Germany of its silver, will depend on these two factors, but it has been stated also in American papers that the increased production is owing to some extent to old mines which had been closed because they could not be worked at a profit, being now reopened since the introduction of improved methods of separating the ore. If this is so, we may safely conclude, as the mines were closed when the price of silver was much higher than now that the cost of mining is not the mere bagatelle some are so ready to infer, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that in some of the mines even now the economy of the new methods may be more than counterbalanced by the fall in price of the metal, and that they may have to close again. In any case it has not yet been proved that silver in sufficient supply for the requirements of the world can be raised at such very low prices as have been suggested, and until we know something more than we now do on this head, it is surely premature to urge violent changes in the currency to the still further disturbance of trade and the distraction of the country generally. As far as our information goes at present there is nothing to disturb the conclusions of "D. G.," with which most practical men will agree, that the evil will work its own remedy if left alone, and he has probably under-estimated the forces which are even already at work to bring about. If not a complete cure, at least a mitigation. He does not refer to China and other Eastern countries, where the process is already in operation, stimulating exports and curtailing imports and thus accumulating a credit in favour of silver using countries, which by and bye it will require heavy amounts of metal to settle. We have seen during the last day or two how a re-action sets in and how sharp it acts. It may be that the time has not yet come for any important recovery, but we have seen enough to show that there have been causes at work to force exchange down which will make a reaction all the surer and quicker, when the ordinary laws which govern supply and demand have gathered force to bring it about.

It is to be hoped, too, that the Secretary of State will take the matter to heart, and now that he sees the evil which his enormous drain on the country has greatly contributed to bring about, or at least to intensify, he will see to the introduction of a strict economy into the home expenditure and reduce his drawings to the lowest possible point. It is to be feared, however, there is not much to be expected on this head, and that the drain will go on, but the subject is much too large to be touched upon here.

I conclude with the words of a wise French statesman, who remarked in regard to financial questions that "those who approach these questions for the first time decide them at once"; those who study them with care hesitate ; those who are obliged to decide doubt and stop overwhelmed with the weight of the enormous responsibility."

Perhaps those who so impatiently call on the Government to "do something," might lay them to heart.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 13th July. SILVER CHIPS.

P. S.—Since the above was written I have seen Mr. Kittredge's able letter in your paper of today, and it is gratifying to see that he proposes to give in a future letter some details as to the carrying out of the silver taxation and gold currency scheme in which he is a believer.

S. C.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks about the Surgeon-General of the Medical Department, I think that you have made some home-thrusts which ought to induce Government to ask Dr. Thom to retire. If I mistake not he could do so gracefully under cover of the "sixty years rule" of the new Warrant. The Bombay Medical Department wants a good head. To quote Rabelais, a Department without a head is very like a church without bells, a blind man without a staff, a cow without cymbals, and an ass without a crupper. Government acted upon the terms of the Warrant when they rejected certain of Dr. Thom's nominations for the Deputy Surgeon-Generalships, and they might do much worse than apply the terms of the Warrant to the head of the Department, and also to one of the present Deputy Surgeons-General. Of course if the Warrant is to be a deadletter in certain cases, then Government will do nothing ; but if they want to infuse a healthy tone into a much demoralised Department they will make no distinction of persons in deciding to whom the Royal Warrant should apply.—I am, &c.,

PHALANGES.

THE DEBTOR AND CREDITOR LAW IN THE NEW CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issues of the 28th and 29th of June last, some defects in the system of law governing the execution of decrees have been pointed out and the remedies which have occurred to you have been also very ably suggested. I quite agree with you in thinking that the real difficulties of a creditor only begin after he has gained his cause. The most unsatisfactory state of things is as regards the execution of decrees by attachment and sale of property both moveable and immoveable. It is an event of daily practice that no sooner is the execution of a single decree completed than several fresh suits rise out of it, owing to the defect of the right, title and interest of the judgment debtor, and thus many an honest purchaser is dragged to the Court in vain. In order that litigation should not increase to such an extent, you have proposed certain alterations and changes in the Civil Procedure Code, thinking that the whole mischief is brought about by the present vague and uncertain provisions of that Code. The proposed innovations are no doubt worth noticing as the present system of law is advantageous neither to the creditor nor to the debtor. But here a thought occurs to me that the foundation of all this mischief and litigation is the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, and I am sorry that neither officially nor through the public press, any suggestions were ever made towards its improvement. We daily see that systems of laws and codes are often amended and sometimes altered. Cases have occurred where amendments in Acts have been made before the Act becomes a law ; and it is very strange that the law which some two thousand centuries ago, was a law of the country, then suited to the times, should still have the force of law without an amendment or alteration.

Your proposed remedy is to remove the speculative character of execution sales and materially improve the selling price : and in finding out the remedies, I submit, the most salubrious rule *caveat emptor* which is a safeguard against certain frauds and mischiefs, becomes almost a nullity, unless one goes to the roots of this mischief. I feel sure that this mischief can very well be remedied, if the judicial officers in India forward suggestions to make certain changes in the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, which has been found so mischievous and detrimental to the interests of the public in India. I know one of the ablest judicial officers in this Presidency has made a suggestion that in selling an immoveable property it should be proclaimed that only the right, title, interest and share of the judgment debtor is sold. But even a suggestion of this nature would not remedy the evil consequences that generally result from the Hindoo law, unamended as it is. If proper amendments be introduced in the law of inheritance, no such difficulties as you have pointed out will ever rise either in the way of a creditor or debtor. Many of the wholesome provisions of the laws of Manu and of other ancient Hindu law-givers, have been abrogated by the British Legislature as they did not suit the present times, so what evil would there be if the custom of leaving the whole of the parental estate to the eldest son to the exclusion of his brothers and sisters, be at once followed in India, I am sure, that much of the industry, freedom and civilization of modern Europe may be ascribed to the influence of this custom in determining succession to estates.

The statistical statement you have given that out of some 6,000 suits relating to land which are tried during the year in this Presidency, about 4,000 suits arise out of the execution of decrees, is probably true. But this is not a defect in the Civil Procedure Code, the Code does not encourage litigation. Litigation in India is the natural result of the Hindoo Law of Inheritance. If the custom of primogeniture by giving the estate to the eldest son be made a law in India, I assure you that three-quarter of the suits in the Ratnagiri district will be struck off the file the next day, and land measuring 1,350 acres nearly will never be sold in the Malwan Taluka.

We know that in Bengal and in other northern provinces there are jamindari estates and so are here in the Ratnagiri district estates

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 14TH JULY.

Two more Colonels—making 31 in all—Colonels Perkins and Ellis, will be gazetted on Saturday as retiring under commutation allowances.

Mr. Purcell, Revenue Agent, late of Allahabad, is charged with criminal breach of trust for over Rs. 6,000, also with attempting to cheat in connection with the Roman Catholic lottery. Bail required Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Rivett Carnac, Opium Agent, Ghazipore, takes 3 months' privilege leave in September next. Mr. Halliday, Collector of Gya, will act for him.

PUNJAB FRONTIER NEWS.

LAHORE, 14TH JULY.

Yakub Beg, the Kashgar Envoy, is expected daily at Srinuggur.

The Bajauries having refused to deliver Nauroz Khan, the Ameer of Cabul is preparing a military expedition against Bajour.

Railway communication is re-opened.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 13TH JULY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

4 per cent. Rupee paper 77

4½ do. do. 77

5 do. do. 80

Exchange on India ..... 1-6½d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅛

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 106½

Bar Silver 47½

The Market rate of discount is ⅜ lower than the Bank rate.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ....£16,750,000.... Inc. £812,500

Bills Discounted ....£17,500,000.... Inc. £125 000

Bullion .....£31,000,000 ... Inc. £875,000

The sum of £245,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14TH JULY, 7-55 A.M.

Mirzapore, from Aden, arrived at 3 P.M.

GALLE, 14TH JULY, 10 A.M.

Mail Steamer Siam, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—14TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 78, barometer 29·81. Fall of rain 2 inches.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather wet, wind S. E. 4., thermometer 80, barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 4 inches 12 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-52 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. E. S. W. W., thermometer max. 74, min. 74. Fall of rain 2 inches 54 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, thermometer 93, barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S. W. strong, thermometer 84. Fall of rain 1 inch 36 cents.

THE summons in the unfortunate case of scandal was applied for last Monday and granted on the following day. The case has undoubtedly certain serious aspects, and such conflicting reports are abroad that it would be premature to express an opinion about it one way or another. Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland are solicitors for the defendant and Messrs. Chalk and Turner for the prosecutor.

WE fancy the following information, received from a trustworthy source, will enable the B. B. and C. I. Railway to declare an increased dividend at their next half yearly meeting arising from augmented passenger traffic. A large panther has made its appearance near the village of Gondowlee, within ten minutes, walk of the Andaree station. It severely mauled two villagers on Tuesday, one of whom died on Thursday night from injuries received. If local Nimrods will call at our office, we shall be glad to put them in the way of obtaining further information regarding the whereabouts of "Spots."

THE letter which we published yesterday entitled "Round Men in Square Educational Department Holes," was something to the point; but the writer might have adduced a stronger instance of Mr. Chatfield's mismanagement of the patronage of the Department. Mr. Giles, Professor of Political Economy and History at the Elphinstone College, has been taken away for the last year and *more* to act as Inspector in divisions of which he does not know the vernacular or the work; while Mr. Kurkary, who *does* know the vernacular and the work, has been sent to Elphinstone College to teach Political Economy, which he knows very much less about. All this is done apparently to give Mr. Giles more pay than his covenant with the Secretary of State would entitle him to.

THE following epigram was recently published by the *Glasgow Mail*. The London correspondent of our Church Gate Street contemporary quoted it the other day, and said it was written by a "wealthy member of the Carlton." It is obvious, however, that he might have got it from a much more humble source than the aristocratic Carlton Club :—

"ON THE LOST PICTURE.

"Fair Devonshire's Duchess, unrivall'd they say,
By none could those charms be cut out in her day.
One kiss on her cheek when the contest begun
She at once paid the price and her canvass was won ;
How changed now her fate ! To the purchaser's cost,
Her charms are cut out, and her canvass is lost."

THE indefatigable Mr. George Bain is again before the public with attacks upon the present management of the P. and O. Company. A statement having appeared in *Herapath's Journal* that during the last six years the company have expended one and a quarter millions sterling upon capital account by the increase made to the fleet, and have received only two hundred thousand pounds on capital account, so that one million has been paid on capital account out of revenue, Mr. Bain writes to say :—"Were such the case, it would have been an improper appropriation of revenue for the purposes of capital ; but the statement is a delusion. The conclusive proof of the present alarming state of the company's affairs is to be found in the fact that the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1875, shows that the directors attempt to conceal the loss of more than half the paid-up capital of the company, thus—namely by valuing 47 ships, 117,473 tons, at £3,496,000, or £29 15s. per ton ; add extraordinary repairs at £198,773, or £1 14s. per ton, which makes the fleet to stand at £31 9s. per ton. The directors, however, declared in a letter to the *Times* of 26th November, 1875, that the fleet averages £26 1s. per ton, and repeated the same statement at the annual meeting on 7th December, 1875. These 47 ships are of an average age of 10 years, whilst the directors purchased last year two ships of three years old at £20 per ton ; and at page 7 of the *Times* of 16th ult. is recorded the sale of seven steamers, aggregating 16,000 tons and three years old, at an average of £15· 16s. per ton. Under such circumstances, the shareholders need not be surprised that the new shares have declined 60 per cent. during the last fifteen months, whilst quite recently old shares (of £50 paid) stood at double their present stock exchange quotation of £32."

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Darjeeling at half-past seven last Friday evening.

WE hear from Jubbulpore that cholera broke out on the 10th instant with great virulence in the Sudder Bazaar, the Church Mission compound, and in other parts of the town.

CAPTAIN DAVISON'S stud of thirty horses, many of them well-known on the turf, are shortly to be sold, as the owner is going home. The turf in this country will lose a good supporter when he leaves.

LAST season was a very unpropitious one in Mysore province, and this year the prospects of the province are not very good for the rain has not fallen in sufficient quantity, and fears are beginning to be entertained that the scarcity of last season may be greatly increased this year. Prices of provisions are high, and some distress is already prevalent among the poor in consequence.

MORTALITY among the native population on the Neilgherry Hills is said by planters and others who have dealings with them, to be exceptionally high. The natives themselves say that the deaths from fever, this year, in the Mekannad division especially, are exceedingly numerous. The natives attribute this to the scarcity of water, and the impurity of the Lake, which is very low.

IT is reported that, at a Committee meeting of the Planters' Association at Colombo recently, steps were taken to proceed against the ex-Secretary for the recovery of the funds (said to exceed £900) placed in his possession in assuming office in February last. A warrant of arrest having been issued, the offender surrendered himself and appeared before the Justice of the Peace, by whom depositions were taken. The charge, it is feared, will be one of embezzlement, but the question may be whether the money was personally and wilfully misappropriated, or, being placed in the Bank in the Secretary's name, was seized along with private funds for debts due.

THE number of newspapers published at Constantinople at the beginning of the present year was seventy-two, of which twenty were in the French, sixteen in the Turkish, thirteen in the Armenian, twelve in the Greek, four in the Bulgarian, two in Hebrew-Spanish, and one each in Persian, German, Arabic, English, and Italian. Of the sixteen Turkish journals three only are daily, but the one Arabic journal, *al Jawaib*, is daily. The Persian journal is called the *Akhter*. There are nineteen official journals in the provinces, in Egypt, and in Crete, and at Smyrna, Broussa, Conia, Bagdad, Prizrend, Angora, Rustchuk, Serajevo, Damascus, Adrianople, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, Salonica (two), Castambol, Aleppo, and Trebizonde.

THE Rajah of Tanjore left a large illegitimate offspring, and the marriage of these children costs the Madras Government a small sum of money. They have applied to the Madras Government for help, says a contemporary, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, a grant of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned in each case under the distinct condition that "no such aid would be continued beyond the present generation." The Madras Government and the Secretary of State impose these conditions after the wholesale manner in which spoliation was carried out when the old Tanjore Raj was declared extinct. Allowances of this sort, independent of the pittance granted to the Ranees, and the Rs. 3,000 allowed to the Princess, are all that the Government have to pay for a district yielding a revenue of eight lakhs of rupees per annum.

THE prospects of the New Madras Harbour Works seem to be rather gloomy. A groyne is being constructed, which apparently is being rendered useless by the silting up of the sand. In length it is already 930 feet, but for useful purposes for the harbour is stated to be only 50 feet long, as the action of the sea steadily throws the sand over it, and the question now is whether the change of the monsoon season may cause the sea to undo its mischievous work. The *Madras Mail* makes the following observations on the mode of doing their work which the Engineer and staff seem to have adopted:—"It is not the interest of any one, as far as we can see, to push on the work to an early completion. Mr. Parkes, the engineer of the scheme, resides in England and will draw £500 a year until the work is finished, and Rs. 1,800 per mensem whenever it suits him to spend a winter in Madras. The engineers he sent out have been placed on the strength of the D. P. W. establishment ; and they will lose there appointments when there is no more harbour work to do. There is, we have heard, a Royal Engineer officer who is supposed to exercise a general control of the works ; but rumour hath it that he is overworked by other demands on his attention. But it is not our wish to blame individuals employed upon the work. The Government have, without the requisite energy or knowledge, most unwisely taken the work into their own hands, instead of engaging a professional man under adequate guarantees and penalties to do it for them ; and they are carrying it out in so costly and foolish a manner that we feel bound to enter a protest against their accepting any further responsibility in the matter. The failure of the scheme is not likely to cause the members of Government the smallest pecuniary loss, or the slightest inconvenience ; but to the City of Madras it may mean something alarmingly like ruin !"

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following specimen of confusion of tongues :—"Is it a high-proficiency-wallah, or a too ambitious sheristadar, or a *hed-kanishtibil-muharrir* who has been vexing the soul of Sir John Strachey with papers in a language containing an unduly profuse admixture of Persian and Arabic words ? However the matter was brought to his notice, his Honor's circular of the 13th of June contains some eminently sensible remarks which all officials would do well to act upon. Old black-letter-law French was not a more odious jargon than what is called the Urdu, in which certain court documents are often written. There is a passage in the notes to Lord Macaulay's history about somebody who "*porta deux chivaulx ungoverrables dans un coach et rashly et absque debitâ consideratione les drive*," which one would suppose to be intended for a squib, if it were not gravely quoted as the language of a law report. Blackstone of course is full of such. As amusing as any, for its matter as well as its language, is an old decision that it is not slander to call a parson a great fool, but it may be slander to call an attorney so, *pur ceo que home puist estre bon parson et grand fou, d'un attorney aliter*. This kind of thing is very like the "high" Urdu of a moonshee who is bent on showing off his Persian and Arabic learning. By far the worst sinners in this respect are the police, and indeed nothing can be worse in language, style, and every other particular than the ordinary diary. The involution of the style would puzzle a German accustomed to three octavo pages between the nominative and the verb. The peasantry of the country who come to complain of assaults and petty thefts are made to talk in the fashion which the *hed muharrir* conceives to be high polite, and the result (barring the humour) is like an affidavit once drawn up by an Irish hedge school-master. "Deponent maketh oath and saith that he goeth in bodily fear of Timothy Murphy, who threatened deponent, saying that he would send deponent's dirty soul to h—ll, *which deponent verily and in good faith believed he would have done.*"

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Wallace Hall, Byculla ; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort ; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. ; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One tin 1 will establish it as a favorite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double sup-rine quality) is celebrated or its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, & Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIFTEENTH DAY, THURSDAY, 13TH JULY.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SENTENCE.

FAKEER GOONAH, who was convicted of theft, was sentenced by His Lordship to be confined in the juvenile gaol at Poona, for two years where he will be taught a useful trade instead of picking pockets.

PERJURY.

Munjee Khetsey was charged with intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, viz., in suit 428 of 1874, knowing the same to be false.

Mr. Gill appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Purcell, with Mr. Luvcarity, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Gill, in opening the case for the prosecution, said—Gentlemen, the charges which have been cited by the Clerk of the Crown may appear to you somewhat incomprehensible. The offence is that of perjury in certain judicial proceedings, and is a very serious charge, especially when connected with questions of money. The prisoner is a building contractor and contracted for building the new High Court and the Library Building, which is opposite. He is not in a position to carry on the whole of the work himself so he entered into a contract with four other persons, named Morarjee Velljee, Muggun Oojun, Oojun Hattee and Kalla Sumboo, by which they contracted to do certain work on the first and second stories of the High Court. Mr. Gill then read the contract of the four sub-contractors with the prisoner for the portion of the work which they undertook. These men again sublet their contract to minor labourers. On the 27th June the contractors purchased from the prisoner 888 Porebunder stones of various sizes which amounted to Rs. 2,692-8. It will appear that very little work was done from July to December 1874 owing to the rains intervening. In December, Morarjee Velljee wished to get rid of his partners in this contract and to get from the prisoner a consent to that release. The four met at the house of one of their number and a meeting was held and in a up amongst them by a native writer, which was to the effect that Morarjee Velljee released the remaining partners from their responsibility in the contract and that he would be liable for all costs and take all the risk. On the 4th December the position of the parties was this. The prisoner had agreed to release all the parties except Morarjee Velljee and in a measure tore up the agreement which existed between them. On the 29th December another contract was entered into by the prisoner and Morarjee Velljee, with Hemraj Anandraej, his cousin, as his partner, which was exactly the same in wording and terms as his former one with the four contractors. It will be proved that the first contractors purchased 888 Porebunder stones from the prisoner. These stones were transfered to Morarjee and Hemraj under the new contract with them and while Morarjee was away the prisoner brought an action against one of the first contractors whom he had released for the value of the stone. 134 of the 888 Porebunder stones were taken by the prisoner for the work at the Library. He distinctly says he did not use any of the stones. In the 2nd charge he says no one but the defendants were responsible for those stones. This is untrue, and it was necessary for the prisoner to make this statement in order to get paid twice for the same stones. He then says that he never agreed that Muggun Oojun should be released from his liabilities to the prisoner, and that these 134 stones were separate and distinct from the delivery made to Morarjee and Hemraj. Mr. Gill then said that that is the substance of the defence and he did not think he need trouble the jury any further but would proceed to call his witnesses.

Muggun Oojun, a stone mason, said—I know the prisoner ; he is a building contractor. On the 29th June 1873, I entered into a contract with some other persons as partners and Munjee Khetsey for work in the High Court. In this contract mine is the second signature. Morarjee Velljee signed in my presence. The signature of Oojun Hattee was written for him by Kalla Sumboo. Kalla Sumboo also signed for Hattee and Kalla Sumboo, by which they contracted to do certain work on the first and second stories of the High Court. When I purchased the 888 Porebunder stones that I signed for, there were no other Porebunder stones in the compound of the High Court. While I had the stones, until the 4th December, 134 of these stones were removed by Munjee Khetsey for the library work. This was before the contract was cancelled. He gave credit for these stones to Morarjee and Hemraj. The prisoner brought a suit against me in 1874 for the price of the 888 stones. I was present in Court at the trial of that suit and recollect the prisoner being examined in that suit. He was examined twice, once in September and once in November. In that examination he produced his book of the sale of the 888 stones to Morarjee and myself. He stated on the first occasion that he knew nothing about the 134 stones being taken by him. He said he was not willing to separate Muggun and Morarjee and claimed the value of 888 stones from Muggun and Morarjee. Either Morarjee and Muggun came to his house, only one of them came. The stones which were sold to Morarjee and Muggun were different from the stones sold to Morarjee and Hemraj. The judge asked him in the suit in 1874 "was it because you knew that Muggun had not that receipt that you have brought the suit ?" and he answered yes.

By M. Purcell—With reference to the question asked by the judge my statement is true. I saw and heard with my own ears. I should think that judges took notes of the questions they ask and the answers they receive. Myself, Oojun, Hattee, Kalla Sumboo, and Morarjee Velljee brought a cross suit against Morarjee and myself in 1874 for work done to the library, and the defence made by the prisoner was that we had not completed our work and had not fulfilled our contract. Our original contract was for Rs. 5,000, out of which Rs. 2,000 had been paid by the prisoner on account. We then made a claim for Rs. 3,000 for stone and Rs 300 for the carving of animals. In that suit I gave evidence and I swore in that evidence that the work was complete and had been approved by Colonel Fuller. In making that statement I did not wilfully perjure myself. In that suit Colonel Fuller's assistant came and gave evidence that the work was incomplete and had not been approved by Colonel Fuller. This I attribute to my bad luck. In that suit Mr. Justice Marriott gave me judgment for what he considered the value of the work done, viz. Rs. 2 000 and Rs. 200 for the carving. That decision was appealed from by the prisoner. I don't remember Mr. Inverarity, the prisoner's counsel, at that time making me an offer to go and finish the work and get paid for it. In the appeal case the two judges expressed an opinion that I had given false evidence. The prisoner did not consent to pay for the work I had done. I recollect that I had to pay all the costs in the appeal as well as in the suit before Mr. Justice Bayley. The Judges in the Appeal Court ordered that ½ of the money that had been paid into Court by the prisoner for the work done should be returned to the prisoner. That is the suit in which I am charged with the statement of what is false. Of the four contractors Oojun Hattee and Kalla Sumboo were poor. We were all poor. It is true that the prisoner looked to Morarjee Velljee and myself for payment of the stone. He only sued us two for the value of them. On the 29th of June, the day of the contract, we borrowed Rs. 1,000 from Kutchra Dosey. It was not borrowed on account of making a payment to the prisoner for goods we wanted. It was borrowed for the purpose of payments to other persons for goods for the same work. Morarjee kept the Rs 1,000 on account of the partnership. When the documents were torn up Morarjee said, if Kutchra Dosey made any claim he would pay it. I don't know that Morarjee has not paid this money. Kutchra Dosey sued me and the others in the Small Causes Court and as Morarjee was not in Bombay we three had to pay. With reference to the judgment in the Appeal Court that one-fourth of the money should be returned to the prisoner, I did make an attempt to tax the sum, on the ground that Morarjee had a claim against the prisoner. Judgment was obtained against me by Kutchra Dosey in the Small Causes Court before the hearing of the cross suits. I instituted this prosecution because the prisoner gave false evidence. About 6 months after Morarjee and I had purchased these stones, we worked for about 8 days preparing the stones for fixing the arms as we worked upon 134 pieces of stone, which were taken to the library at the request of the prisoner. I have no entry in my books as to the transfer of the stones. The prisoner said he would keep an account, and ultimately in the end he would give us credit. I got an entry made in the prisoner's books. I found no account of the 134 stones in my books or the prisoner. In the suit I brought against Munjee Khetsey I did not include the claim for the 134 stones, as they were accounted for in a different writing. I asked him to give me a release for my liability for the stones. He said that there would be no necessity he would give us credit for the 134 stones and the balance he would place to the account of Morarjee Velljee.

Morarjee Velljee, another stone mason, corroborated the evidence of the first witness.

The Court then adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY, FRIDAY, 14TH JULY 1876.

PERJURY.

Munjee Khetsey, who was charged with intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, was acquitted by the jury to-day, as His Lordship did not consider there was sufficient evidence to warrant a continuance of the case, the two principal witnesses for the prosecution who were examined having entirely broken down.

SENTENCES.

Sumsoodeen Goolam Hoossin, who was convicted of smuggling opium of the weight of 152 lbs., was sentenced by His Lordship to forfeit double the value of the opium and double the value of the duty amounting in all to Rs. 6,251 or in default to be rigorously imprisoned for one year.

Lowram Vukutram, who was convicted of smuggling 65 lbs. of opium and with possessing a greater quantity than one quarter of a Surat seer, he not being a Revenue retailer and the same not being imported according to the provision of chapter 1 of R. O. and R., was sentenced by His Lordship to forfeit Rs. 2,225, being double the value of the opium and, Rs. 1,660, being double the duty, and in default to be rigorously imprisoned for one year.

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED FORCIBLE ENTRY INTO AND POSSESSION OF A SHOP.

COWASJEE ARDASIR FURDOONJEE VS. JAMES BAPTY.

LATE on Thursday last and yesterday, the above case, which presents certain peculiar features in its details, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey. The action was brought to recover Rs. 12,792-3-10 for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of certain malicious, wrongful, and illegal acts of the defendant and his constituted attorney, Mr. James Pearce. The plaintiff appeared in person. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hart read the plaint, in which the facts of the plaintiff's case are stated to be these. Plaintiff declared that, in consequence of the malicious, wrongful, and illegal acts of the defendant, he had suffered loss of reputation and trade. In 1873, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co. were the lessees of the whole of the premises situated in Meadow Street opposite the *Bombay Gazette* office. They sublet the premises to various tenants, and amongst others to Ross and Co., and to the defendant. By a letter of the 12th June 1873, defendant let to plaintiff the premises leased by him from Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co. as a monthly tenant from 1st July 1873 to 28th February 1874, at a monthly rental of Rs. 30. Plaintiff entered into possession and paid the stipulated rent to defendant up to November 1873. In the preceding month, he incurred expenses of Rs. 15 in whitewashing the premises, and claimed to deduct the amount from the rent. After some correspondence, it was arranged that he should pay, not Rs. 90, but only Rs. 75 at the rate of Rs. 25 per month in respect of the rent for December 1873 and January and February 1874. From 1st March 1874 the premises were taken on lease by Ross and Co. Defendant sent a notice to plaintiff to deliver up possession on that day. Plaintiff, however, entered into negotiations with Ross and Co., who let the premises to him from 1st March 1874 to 28th July 1875 at Rs. 30 per month, and the rent was duly paid to the end of July 1874. On Monday April 1874, the plaintiff had occasion to leave Bombay for a short time, when defendant, taking advantage of his absence, falsely and maliciously obtained a distress warrant from the Court of Small Causes for Rs. 150, the alleged arrears of five months' rent from 1st October 1873 to 28th February 1874. On the 9th April 1874, the agent of the defendant personally proceeded to the premises with an officer of the Court and finding the outer door padlocked, called a blacksmith, had the staple cut, and the door forcibly broken open ; and effecting an entrance into the premises, damaged and destroyed some of the papers, vouchers, furniture, and other property of the value of Rs. 7,443 3-10. The defendant by his agent put a new staple and his own padlock on the premises and kept the key under his own control. As soon as plaintiff heard of these acts, he and his son wrote to defendant several letters, two of which the defendant refused to receive. On the 8th May 1874, plaintiff paid under protest at the Small Causes Court the sum of Rs. 2,385 8-0 on account of the above and another distress warrant issued by defendant, and got back the property which had been seized. Plaintiff further says that, although he was not a tenant of the defendant after the 28th February 1874, and that although he had paid the rent to Ross and Co. from March to July 1874, yet the defendant maliciously took out distress warrants from time to time for rents alleged to be due to him for March, April and May 1874, entered the premises by opening his own padlock, of which he retained the key, and thereby prevented plaintiff from having access to his shop until the 27th June 1874, in consequence of which he lost his reputation and trade and sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Defendant caused goods of the value of Rs. 111 to be seized for the arrears of rent for April 1874, and they were removed to the Small Causes Court officer and sold. Defendant directed another attachment for arrears of rent for May 1874, but before it was levied, the plaintiff paid into Court the amount of the distress warrant under protest. Plaintiff alleged that nothing more than Rs. 75, rent for December 1873 and January and February 1874, was justly due from him ; and that therefore the monies obtained by defendant in excess of that sum ought to be refunded to him.

It need scarcely be remarked that the written statement, which was also read, furnishes a full denial of most of the allegations of the plaint as false and unfounded. The evidence of Mr. Ross has been taken in England under commission, and is corroborative of the main portions of the written statement. Plaintiff, it is said, did not pay to defendant the rent from October 1873 to February 1874. He did not vacate the premises on the 28th February 1874, and defendant was prevented from delivering up possession thereof to his lessor, and in consequence Ross and Co. considered defendant as their tenant and liable to pay the rent until possession of the shop was given up. Before the warrant was executed, plaintiff kept the shop locked up, opening it on Sundays and removing the goods that were in it. Defendant said that one of the documents annexed to the plaint was fabricated, while Mr. Farsi's endorsements on two others had been altered and tampered with. Plaintiff paid no rent to Ross and Co., from March to July 1874, but defendant paid it and held receipts for it signed by Ross and Co. Defendant denied that plaintiff had sustained any damages, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff was examined at considerable length, among other things, stated—On the 9th April, I received a telegram while taking my meals with my friends. The telegram ran as follows :—"Shop broken open ; come soon." On reading this telegram, I wept and stopped eating ; and felt very sorry. I had business with Mr. Naylor and other gentlemen, which I was compelled to put off and come to Bombay. My son reported to me the circumstance as to how the door of the shop was broken open. I have consequently lost my credit, as no one in the Bazaar will now sell me goods on credit, and I have also lost my customers. I found, on my return to Bombay, that the shop had been locked by Mr. Bapty and the key of the lock lodged in the Small Causes Court. He appeared before Mr. Spencer, the Judge, and told him what *zoolum* had been practised on me ; that I hardly owed Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 to the defendant ; that for that small sum, all my cupboards, writing desks, books, and other things had been taken away. I also told Mr. Spencer that there was no necessity to have removed all these goods, as the goods taken away by the bailiff were valued at over Rs. 2,000 ; that if only 4 boxes of wine had been taken away, they would have been sufficient to meet the claim. The goods taken away consisted of 18 cases of wines, besides plated ware, glass and crockery ware. Globe and other lamps, and, in fact, all the things in the shop were removed. It was a great oppression on me that my box, containing my books, was also taken away. I related all these circumstances to Mr. Spencer, but he did not listen to me, and told me to appeal through a solicitor. After my shop was broken open and my things gone, I lost all my means and was unable to engage a solicitor. However eventually, I engaged Mr. Nusserwanjee who argued the case on my behalf, but Mr. Spencer would not listen to the argument, saying no grounds had been made out. This notice was shown to Mr. Spencer, but he would not look at it. Your Lordship will look at it and see what goods had been taken away.

The case was then adjourned for further enquiry.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SONGHUR, 7TH JULY.

THIS is the fourth day of the trial, and Mr. Branson is still hammering away at the cross-examination of the twenty-six witnesses for the prosecution whose examination-in-chief was taken before Captain Hunter in May last, before the adjournment to allow of the prisoners procuring counsel to defend them. The prosecution have some half dozen further witnesses to call, and the defence will bring forward a number also, so that I don't think there is much chance of the case concluding before the end of next week. Captain Hunter is conducting the inquiry with great care and minuteness, and certainly with the utmost fairness. I do not think there is the slightest ground for the allegations I have heard since I have been here that he unduly favours the Thakore. His intimate connection with the case throughout as agent of the Bombay Government, in which capacity he ordered the Thakore to take a force to Timba, makes it peculiar that he should now be sitting in the capacity of Judge. In the ordinary course, however, the prisoners would have had more cause to complain, for by the constitution of the province the Thakore himself should be the presiding judge, and he has only waived his right to try the case in which he is prosecutor as a matter of convenience, and to avoid two investigations being held in the same case.

The cultivators in this part of the country have been looking anxiously for rain, and had begun to fear that it would come too late to fairly benefit their crops. The rain commenced yesterday, and is accompanied with heavy storms of wind. The rainfall here is not excessive ; only about 20 inches during the year.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Payne said he had had inquiries made as to the property being carried to Jhalam Singh in the hands of the Thakore, and the result was as follows. His share of the attachment money was Rs. 1,898, and there were taken away from the village 18 horses, 17 bullocks, 67 sheep and goats, and 124 cows and calves. The list of this property was taken before a *panch*, appointed by the order of Government.

Mr. Payne said he was instructed that Rs. 80,000 were taken away in hard cash alone.

His Honour asked who could prove that.

Mr. Branson—I am told that Meeroba and Josinga can prove it.

His Honour said in that case it would scarcely be worth while making an inquiry. He could hardly act upon Meeroba's deposition.

Mr. Payne said they must remember that 30 or 40 of the Girassias and men escaped, and they would scarcely go without money, if there was any to be had.

His Honour said he thought he should repeat his advice to the Thakore to give Rs. 3,000, which would be a fair sum, and no one could accuse him of being mean.

Mr. Payne said under those circumstances, he would advise the Thakore to pay the money, and he had no doubt it would be paid. It had better go through His Honour's hands.

The question then dropped.

The next witness called was Bhowna Naran, who at his former examination, said—I went to Timba with Ali Mahomed. We went to place the village under attachment. We stayed at Timba 4 days. On the third day, there was a fight. In the morning I was sitting at the Dhulio Chora, and heard firing. I was wounded in the afternoon, by a bullet, which came from the tower. I was hit in the chest on the left side. The doctor took the bullet out afterwards. Bawa Wania was struck before I was, and also by a bullet from the tower. He died at once. Hoti was hit about the same place in the afternoon. He was hit before I was. The bullet that struck him also came from the tower. He was killed on the spot.

Bhowna Naran, now, in cross-examination by Mr. Branson, said—When I was struck by the bullet, I was standing up intending to go to another part of the village. I was facing towards the east. I was not firing on both sides during the day. The Durbaree men did not fire. They were not surrounding the Deli. I swear that the ten men who were with me did not fire at the Deli at all. The tower was about 40 cubits from where I was hit. The tower was about 20 cubits high. There was a wall between the tower and the place where I was hit, about three cubits high. I do not know whether that tower was a place where grain was stored. There were windows in the tower, but they were closed up with stones, leaving openings through which the men fired. I could see the openings. They were small holes, less than the size of a hand. There was no one with me when I was struck. I saw Bawa Wania (the Bunnia) struck. He was hit early in the morning. I was in the Dhulio Chora. Raghowjee was with Bawa. I do not know that Bawa was Jhalam Singh's karbhari. I do not know where he was hit.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—The windows of the tower were closed when we arrived in the village. They appeared to have been closed recently. There were ten men near me when I was hit. I do not know what occurred after I was hit.

By the Court—I was posted at the Dhulio Chora when we first went to the village. I did not see anyone standing on the tower. The tower was roofed so that I could not see. There are two towers, one roofed and one open. I could not see the unroofed tower from the Dhulio Chora.

Kamal Limba, stated, when previously examined—I was one of the party that accompanied Ali Mahomed to Timba. On the 4th day after our arrival at Timba, a fight took place. I had gone outside the village in the morning, and heard the reports of the guns in the village. I went towards the Deli to see what it was about, and when I got to the tower of the Deli, stone was thrown from the top, which hit me on the head and made it bleed. I was laid up for 25 days. My brother Mantar was killed, after I was hit. He was shot in the neck by a bullet, and died immediately.

Kamal Limba was now further examined by Mr. Payne. He said—After I got to Timba I was stationed in the Utara. I could see the towers of the Deli from there. I could not see the people in the Deli from where I was. I did see people in the Deli during the four days I was in the village. The men were armed with guns, swords, and pieces of flags. There were sixty men about the Deli. I saw people passing in and out of the Deli, and some of those with arms among them. The Deli gate was not closed during those four days. I had not been in Timba before. I had seen the towers from outside. There were openings in the walls. I had been outside the village four or five months before that time when I went with Ali Mahomed. The openings in the walls of the towers were then in the same state. I had only seen one tower before, the southern one. I was close to the foot of the tower when the stone was thrown at me. I went there direct when I heard the firing. Firing was going on then from the tower.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—It was the tower by the Deli gate that I went to. Some of the Durbaree men were in the road, picking up the wounded. I did not see the cannon brought to Timba.

By the Court—I could see the tower at the gate of the Deli from the Utara. I could not see any body on the tower. I did not go about the village while I was there. I got into the village, when I heard the firing by the gate. As I went towards the tower I looked up. I could not see anyone, but I heard firing.

Sala Mahomed, who stated in his former examination that Bawa, the Bunnia, was wounded in the chest, was further examined by Mr. Payne. He said—When I described the wounds in my evidence, I was speaking from a memorandum, not from memory. My memorandum, which I produce, shows that Bawa the Bunnia's wound was in the chest. I made notes at the time I examined the dead and the wounded. I wrote the description of each man's wounds as I examined them. I looked at the Wania's without touching it. Another Wania would not let me touch the body. The body was covered with blood. Some of the blood was coagulated, but some of it was liquid on the chest. His face and neck were covered with blood. When I saw him, he was dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—I have not mentioned before to-day that I was prevented by a Wania from looking at Bawa's body. There was a lot of blood on his chest, and I thought he was hit there. It was evening, and I was four or five paces from the body. It was dusk. The other bodies were in the Utara. Bhawa's was in his own house. I did not examine any of the bodies of Hindoos by touching them. I have been a compounder for about 4 years. I am in the service of the Palitana chief, and am living with all the other witnesses. I have not heard Raghowjee's evidence about Bawa being hit on the chin.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—The body was lying, when I saw it, with the face upwards. It was in the verandah. I was not allowed to go into the verandah, but was told to stand outside, and look at the body.

Ramshoo Bapjibhai, at his former examination, said—I went to Timba with Ali Mahomed. On the 4th day the fight occurred and I was wounded on the head by a bullet, stone, or something. I don't know who fired at me. I don't know exactly whence the bullet came, but it was from somewhere between the tower and the Deli. Firing was going on from the tower and upper-storied house in the Deli. I was taken to the Chora and thence to the dispensary at Palitana, where I was under treatment for 10 or 15 days.

The witness, being further examined by Mr. Payne, now said—When I went to Timba, I was stationed at the Chora. If any one went in or out of the Deli, we could see them from the Chora. During the four days before the fight, I did not see any one going in and out. I could see the towers from the Chora, and I saw men looking out over the village. I could not see whether they had arms or not. On the 7th of the Deli was open during the days previous to the fight.

Mr. Branson did not cross-examine.

By the Court—The day we arrived jingals were placed in the embrasures of the fort. I could not see the men who placed the jingals in position.

Adam Hasham, at his former examination, said—I was one of the sepahis of the Thana placed in Timba by the Palitana Durbar. I left Timba after the fight, which took place about four months ago. There were 50 or 60 Girassias and their men in the Deli. I was wounded in the left shoulders at the first volley. After I was hit, I was taken to the Chora by the Palitana.

He now said, in further examination by Mr. Payne—I do not know how many men there were in the Deli before the sowars came. I never went there. I stayed at the Thana after the sowars arrived. The 50 or 60 men I saw in the Deli were armed.

Mr. Branson did not cross-examine.

The next witness, Jeewan Jowa, at his former examination said—I went to Timba last January with Ali Mahomed, a mehta of the Durbar. We went to the Chora, and there the Girassias and their men opposed us, armed, and dared us to fight them. Ali Mahomed said he had not come to fight, but to take the revenue management. The Durbar was sent for and Ali Mahomed gave him a paper. The Durbar went to the Girassias and their men back into the Deli and we put up at the Chora. At 5 or 6 p. m. a crier was sent through the village. The Girassias would not allow him to come near the Deli, and Mohobat broke his drum with a stone. Four or five days after, Mohobat came out of the Deli in the morning before the police sepoys were on guard and began to defy them, twisting his moustache. The police d

this subject in the sense of those Despatches as soon as the condition of your revenue shall enable you to do so without danger to the good order of your finances.

8. It is right, however, in referring to my Despatches on this subject, that I should call your attention to a point in respect of which their meaning has been misunderstood Para. 51 of the Despatch of your Government under reply runs as follows :—

"The views expressed in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 6, of the 15th of July, appear to be in accordance with the Report of the Tariff Committee, and with our own opinion, that the duty on Cotton manufactures cannot be justly termed protective in the objectionable sense of the term. In that Despatch your Lordship says that 'the effect of the 5 per cent. duty is probably insignificant,' and 'if it were true that this duty is the means of excluding English competition, and thereby raising the price of a necessary of life to the vast mass of Indian consumers, it is unnecessary for me to remark that it would be open to economical objections of the gravest kind.' Your Lordship adds,—'I do not attribute to it any such effect.'"

Undoubtedly the language I employed would have been fuller and more detailed if I had been dealing directly with the question whether these duties have a protective action or not, or if I had entertained any apprehension that upon this point I should find my views in disagreement with those of your Government. I do not, however, think that, even in the brief reference to the question which my Despatch of July 25th contains, any doubt is thrown on the protective action of these duties.

9. The first phrase quoted by your Government in the above extract is merely the latter portion of a sentence, and therefore does not fully convey my meaning. The sentence really runs, "In the presence of causes so powerful as these, the effect of the 5 per cent. duty is probably insignificant." The influences to which, in the previous paragraph, I had been referring were the natural advantages which the Indian industry possesses, and "with which no other advantages can permanently compete." It is true that, in their presence, the effect of the 5 per cent. duty is probably insignificant. But this is usually true in the case of all protective duties. They may be an important constituent in the prosperity of an industry whose existence is artificial. But an industry like the cotton manufacture of India, which has a real and independent vitality, receives little or no benefit from a protective duty. In such cases the consumer is a sufferer in respect to the price, and still more in respect to the quality of the articles he consumes, without any real advantage to the industry which is protected at his expense.

10. The other quotation, which is taken from another sentence in the same Despatch, is likewise misapprehended, in consequence of having been considered apart from the context to which it belongs. In order to establish the protective operation of the duty it is not necessary to maintain that the area over which it operates is of unlimited extent. It is probable that there are considerable regions in India where distance from the coast, and other favourable conditions, give to the native looms an advantage which foreign competition is not able to overcome. Even under a system of absolute free trade they would, in these cases, for a time at least, enjoy a practical monopoly. To have ignored this probability would have been to overstate the argument, and possibly to raise exaggerated expectations. I thought it right to guard myself against this misinter pretation. But in doing so I certainly did not wish to countenance the opposite and far less defensible view. There are undoubtedly no inconsiderable portions of the populations of India to whom this duty has had the effect of raising the cost of one of the first necessaries of life. In the same way, it by no means follows that because, as a matter of fact, English goods are not now excluded from India, therefore, the duty does not operate as a serious hindrance to their importation, or that, as time goes on, its operation will not extend over a larger area, and affect an increasing class of consumers.

11. I should have been glad to have avoided a further discussion of the differences of opinion between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India as to the policy of maintaining the cotton duties, but, in the face of the renewed arguments of your Government in Council in support of the course taken by his Government, contained in the letter of 25th February last, and which, owing to Sir L. Mallet's illness at Calcutta, have never been fully or formally met by a statement of the grounds upon which I arrived at the conclusions conveyed in my Despatch of 11th November last, it is necessary that I should place on record the principal considerations which guided my decision conveyed to your Government in that Despatch.

12. I never shared the belief which appears to have been entertained by the Government of India, that in this matter there was any kind of real conflict between the interests of India and of England. On the contrary, while I was glad to feel assured that the measures which I recommended would have had for one of their effects the satisfaction of legitimate claims on the part of a most important British industry, I believed still more strongly that they were primarily required in the interests the people of India.

13 I will not dwell again at length upon the political reasons which furnish, in my judgment, the weightiest arguments in favour of the course which I have urged upon your Excellency's Government. I need hardly insist further upon the danger of keeping open between two great communities of Her Majesty's subjects an irritating controversy, which can be closed by one, and only one, solution. It is difficult to overstate the evil of permitting an industry, so large as the cotton manufacture in India is certain to become to grow up under the influence of a system which a wide experience has proved to be unsound, and which is opposed to the deliberate policy of England; nor can I view without serious apprehension, unless it should be the result of natural causes, the gradual contraction of a trade which constitutes one of the strongest bonds of material union between England and India. But the urgency of these considerations is not denied by your Government, and I feel convinced that they will commend themselves to your Excellency's mind with ever increasing force.

14. The view of the Government of India appears rather to have been, that the import duties on cottons, although protective in theory, are not so in practice, except to a very limited extent; that they are therefore not injurious to India, nor contrary to Imperial policy; that they yield a revenue which cannot be spared; that, regarded as purely fiscal duties, they constitute a more convenient tax than any which can be substituted for it, and that the relief which their remission might afford to a particular branch of British trade affords no sufficient ground for subjecting the people of India to a less popular form of taxation.

15. It is manifest that the strength of this chain of reasoning entirely depends on the assumption that the cotton duties are not protective. If this assumption is unfounded, the argument of the Government of India, derived from a supposed conflict of interest between India and England, falls to the ground, and the political objection to which I have referred revives in its full force. It is therefore to the examination of this question that I shall now address myself.

16. The opinion of the Government of India as to the operation of the cotton duties is stated to be derived from a report of a Committee appointed to revise valuations and consider suggestions for the amendment of the tariff.

17. The method adopted by this Committee in estimating the effect of these duties appears to have been to consider "what proportion the particular goods which have to meet Indian competition bear to the whole cotton imported duty," and having satisfied themselves by an analysis of the importations of cotton goods that only about four lacs of rupees were levied on this particular class of goods in the year 1873-74, they arrived at the conclusion "that to demand that because, on class goods, represented by four lacs of rupees duty in all India, has in one part of India to meet a local competition, the Government shall remit the remaining 77 lacs which competition cannot affect, was, in their opinion, quite unreasonable, and rendered it unnecessary even to inquire whether the finances could afford the remission."

18. Upon this the Government of India, in their Despatch of 25th February last, remark as follows :—

"21. We agreed with the Committee that no sufficient reason had been shown for the removal of the import duties on cotton yarn and piece-goods. The report of the Committee showed that the cotton goods imported into India mainly consist of the higher qualities which cannot be manufactured from the cotton grown in India. Those have the best opportunities of knowing the facts stated that the attempts made by Indian manufacturers to make the finer descriptions of cotton manufactures and yarn from Indian cotton had proved unremunerative, and had been abandoned. We believe that this has arisen not, as your Lordship appears to think, from the imperfect development of the Indian manufactures, but from the inferior quality of the Indian raw cotton. It was shown by the Committee that, in regard to the great bulk of the trade in cotton goods, the importers were subject to little or no competition from the Indian manufactures."

19. These remarks are followed by a statement of the statistics of the cotton trade, which show that, in the four years from 1862-63 to 1865-66, the average value was 12,150,000l., that value was in the four years 17,966,000l., and in the last four years 27,970,000l. which, allowing for a reduction in valuations in 1869, would represent an advance of 250,000l. in the latter period, against an advance of 5,816,000l. in the former period. It is true that, in the year 1874-75, the value of the imports increased to 19,387,000l., which is, as your Government state, the highest return for any year since 1859, but in a review of the Indian Trade and Navigation Accounts for 1874-75, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, contained in your Despatch of 25th February last, No. 7, Statistics, I find that the trade of this year is described as having been notoriously of an unsound and unprofitable kind, and the more recent accounts appear to show that it has not been sustained. I fail, therefore, to perceive any evidence of adequate or satisfactory progress in the general features of this branch of trade as exhibited in the foregoing figures.

(To be Continued.)

STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY,
LONDON-MADE.
MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.

Having completed extensive and important additions to the various machines used by him in the manufacture of

GOLD ORNAMENTS,

will supply, at greatly reduced prices for cash on delivery, the following articles :

18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,
For GENTLEMEN, any pattern,
At £4. 5s. per Ounce.

18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,
For LADIES, any pattern,
At £4. 5s. per Ounce.

18-CARAT GOLD LOCKETS (PLAIN)
For One or Two Portraits, any size,
At £5 per Ounce.

GOLD WATCHES, 18-CARAT CASES.
From £5.

The Times says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him which is a true guarantee."

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION.
MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

Separate Revenue, No. 9.
India Office, London, 31st May 1876.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord—Para. 1. I have considered in Council the letter from your Excellency's predecessor in Council in the Separate Revenue Department, No. 3 of 1876.

2. In that letter your Government have replied to the portion of my Legislative Despatch of 11th November 1875 which dealt with the subject of the duty recently imposed upon raw cotton, and the older duty upon cotton yarn and manufactured goods.

3. The letter states that your predecessor in Council, having in view the sudden fall in the value of silver, and its embarrassing effect upon the exchanges, had come to the conclusion that the existing sources of revenue would scarcely do more than meet the large and unexpected increase of expenditure caused thereby, and would therefore not enable him to make any remission of taxation during the ensuing financial year.

4. The Budget Estimate, which, since the arrival of that letter, I have received, confirms this discouraging anticipation. The probable loss of about a million upon exchange has reduced the expected surplus to the small sum of 147,000l., and has therefore not left any margin capable of being applied to remissions of taxation.

5. The letter under reply rightly infers, from the language of my Despatch of November 11th, that I did not desire the imposition of any new tax for the purpose of facilitating the removal of the cotton duties. Highly as Her Majesty's Government estimate the importance of this measure they did not contemplate the attainment of it by new taxation; and I concur with your Government in thinking that such a measure would be inexpedient.

6. It must be, at the present moment, a matter of conjecture whether the present depression in the price of silver is likely to be lasting; and therefore the possibility at any early period of effecting large remissions of taxation must necessarily be uncertain. Under these circumstances I concur with your Government in their opinion that it will not be possible to adhere, under present circumstances, to the mode of effecting the remission of duty upon cotton yarn and manufactures indicated in my Despatch of 11th November last,—involving, as it did, prospective legislation, which could only be safely undertaken at a time when reliance might be placed upon a steadily increasing surplus.

7. But, with this necessary qualification as to the time of its introduction, Her Majesty's Government continue to entertain the views expressed in my Despatches of 25th July and 11th November last, as to the general policy of this measure. It is unnecessary for me to impress further upon your Excellency the importance of dealing with this subject in the sense of those Despatches as soon as the condition of your revenue shall enable you to do so without danger to the good order of your finances.

8. It is right, however, in referring to my Despatches on this subject, that I should call your attention to a point in respect of which their meaning has been misunderstood Para. 51 of the Despatch of your Government under reply runs as follows :—

"The views expressed in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 6, of the 15th of July, appear to be in accordance with the Report of the Tariff Committee, and with our own opinion, that the duty on Cotton manufactures cannot be justly termed protective in the objectionable sense of the term. In that Despatch your Lordship says that 'the effect of the 5 per cent. duty is probably insignificant,' and 'if it were true that this duty is the means of excluding English competition, and thereby raising the price of a necessary of life to the vast mass of Indian consumers, it is unnecessary for me to remark that it would be open to economical objections of the gravest kind.' Your Lordship adds,—'I do not attribute to it any such effect.'"

Undoubtedly the language I employed would have been fuller and more detailed if I had been dealing directly with the question whether these duties have a protective action or not, or if I had entertained any apprehension that upon this point I should find my views in disagreement with those of your Government. I do not, however, think that, even in the brief reference to the question which my Despatch of July 25th contains, any doubt is thrown on the protective action of these duties.

9. The first phrase quoted by your Government in the above extract is merely the latter portion of a sentence, and therefore does not fully convey my meaning. The sentence really runs, "In the presence of causes so powerful as these, the effect of the 5 per cent. duty is probably insignificant." The influences to which, in the previous paragraph, I had been referring were the natural advantages which the Indian industry possesses, and "with which no other advantages can permanently compete." It is true that, in their presence, the effect of the 5 per cent. duty is probably insignificant. But this is usually true in the case of all protective duties. They may be an important constituent in the prosperity of an industry whose existence is artificial. But an industry like the cotton manufacture of India, which has a real and independent vitality, receives little or no benefit from a protective duty. In such cases the consumer is a sufferer in respect to the price, and still more in respect to the quality of the articles he consumes, without any real advantage to the industry which is protected at his expense.

10. The other quotation, which is taken from another sentence in the same Despatch, is likewise misapprehended, in consequence of having been considered apart from the context to which it belongs. In order to establish the protective operation of the duty it is not necessary to maintain that the area over which it operates is of unlimited extent. It is probable that there are considerable regions in India where distance from the coast, and other favourable conditions, give to the native looms an advantage which foreign competition is not able to overcome. Even under a system of absolute free trade they would, in these cases, for a time at least, enjoy a practical monopoly. To have ignored this probability would have been to overstate the argument, and possibly to raise exaggerated expectations. I thought it right to guard myself against this misinter pretation. But in doing so I certainly did not wish to countenance the opposite and far less defensible view. There are undoubtedly no inconsiderable portions of the populations of India to whom this duty has had the effect of raising the cost of one of the first necessaries of life. In the same way, it by no means follows that because, as a matter of fact, English goods are not now excluded from India, therefore, the duty does not operate as a serious hindrance to their importation, or that, as time goes on, its operation will not extend over a larger area, and affect an increasing class of consumers.

11. I should have been glad to have avoided a further discussion of the differences of opinion between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India as to the policy of maintaining the cotton duties, but, in the face of the renewed arguments of your Government in Council in support of the course taken by his Government, contained in the letter of 25th February last, and which, owing to Sir L. Mallet's illness at Calcutta, have never been fully or formally met by a statement of the grounds upon which I arrived at the conclusions conveyed in my Despatch of 11th November last, it is necessary that I should place on record the principal considerations which guided my decision conveyed to your Government in that Despatch.

12. I never shared the belief which appears to have been entertained by the Government of India, that in this matter there was any kind of real conflict between the interests of India and of England. On the contrary, while I was glad to feel assured that the measures which I recommended would have had for one of their effects the satisfaction of legitimate claims on the part of a most important British industry, I believed still more strongly that they were primarily required in the interests the people of India.

13 I will not dwell again at length upon the political reasons which furnish, in my judgment, the weightiest arguments in favour of the course which I have urged upon your Excellency's Government. I need hardly insist further upon the danger of keeping open between two great communities of Her Majesty's subjects an irritating controversy, which can be closed by one, and only one, solution. It is difficult to overstate the evil of permitting an industry, so large as the cotton manufacture in India is certain to become to grow up under the influence of a system which a wide experience has proved to be unsound, and which is opposed to the deliberate policy of England; nor can I view without serious apprehension, unless it should be the result of natural causes, the gradual contraction of a trade which constitutes one of the strongest bonds of material union between England and India. But the urgency of these considerations is not denied by your Government, and I feel convinced that they will commend themselves to your Excellency's mind with ever increasing force.

14. The view of the Government of India appears rather to have been, that the import duties on cottons, although protective in theory, are not so in practice, except to a very limited extent; that they are therefore not injurious to India, nor contrary to Imperial policy; that they yield a revenue which cannot be spared; that, regarded as purely fiscal duties, they constitute a more convenient tax than any which can be substituted for it, and that the relief which their remission might afford to a particular branch of British trade affords no sufficient ground for subjecting the people of India to a less popular form of taxation.

15. It is manifest that the strength of this chain of reasoning entirely depends on the assumption that the cotton duties are not protective. If this assumption is unfounded, the argument of the Government of India, derived from a supposed conflict of interest between India and England, falls to the ground, and the political objection to which I have referred revives in its full force. It is therefore to the examination of this question that I shall now address myself.

16. The opinion of the Government of India as to the operation of the cotton duties is stated to be derived from a report of a Committee appointed to revise valuations and consider suggestions for the amendment of the tariff.

17. The method adopted by this Committee in estimating the effect of these duties appears to have been to consider "what proportion the particular goods which have to meet Indian competition bear to the whole cotton imported duty," and having satisfied themselves by an analysis of the importations of cotton goods that only about four lacs of rupees were levied on this particular class of goods in the year 1873-74, they arrived at the conclusion "that to demand that because, on class goods, represented by four lacs of rupees duty in all India, has in one part of India to meet a local competition, the Government shall remit the remaining 77 lacs which competition cannot affect, was, in their opinion, quite unreasonable, and rendered it unnecessary even to inquire whether the finances could afford the remission."

18. Upon this the Government of India, in their Despatch of 25th February last, remark as follows :—

"21. We agreed with the Committee that no sufficient reason had been shown for the removal of the import duties on cotton yarn and piece-goods. The report of the Committee showed that the cotton goods imported into India mainly consist of the higher qualities which cannot be manufactured from the cotton grown in India. Those have the best opportunities of knowing the facts stated that the attempts made by Indian manufacturers to make the finer descriptions of cotton manufactures and yarn from Indian cotton had proved unremunerative, and had been abandoned. We believe that this has arisen not, as your Lordship appears to think, from the imperfect development of the Indian manufactures, but from the inferior quality of the Indian raw cotton. It was shown by the Committee that, in regard to the great bulk of the trade in cotton goods, the importers were subject to little or no competition from the Indian manufactures."

19. These remarks are followed by a statement of the statistics of the cotton trade, which show that, in the four years from 1862-63 to 1865-66, the average value was 12,150,000l., that value was in the four years 17,966,000l., and in the last four years 27,970,000l. which, allowing for a reduction in valuations in 1869, would represent an advance of 250,000l. in the latter period, against an advance of 5,816,000l. in the former period. It is true that, in the year 1874-75, the value of the imports increased to 19,387,000l., which is, as your Government state, the highest return for any year since 1859, but in a review of the Indian Trade and Navigation Accounts for 1874-75, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, contained in your Despatch of 25th February last, No. 7, Statistics, I find that the trade of this year is described as having been notoriously of an unsound and unprofitable kind, and the more recent accounts appear to show that it has not been sustained. I fail, therefore, to perceive any evidence of adequate or satisfactory progress in the general features of this branch of trade as exhibited in the foregoing figures.

(To be Continued.)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the BANK'S own DRAFTS, without CHARGE for COMMISSION; and CONDUCTS ALL KINDS of GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED at CALL on TERMS which MAY BE LEARNED on APPLICATION, and FOR FIXED PERIODS as follows :—
6 months' notice..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. ..... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less then Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elisabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
Circular notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES if desired, that Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs.100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs.1,000.
On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.
THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :
INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to th same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1876.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Pubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Fyzee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Neemeerabad.
Bawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS :—
Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hanmond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auld's Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Attmarm Bagoon & Co.
Allahabad .....Kellner & Co.
Bangalore .....Spectator" Office."
Bombay .....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels;
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) ..... Ceylon Observer" Office.
Jeolalee .....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Kyatpoon .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee .....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch 88, Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mussoorie .....Oberoi and Alexandra Hotels.
Ootacamund .....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co; and Royal Family Hotel.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA ; 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.
TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear .....Rs. 16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS .....,, 25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto .....,, 36 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto .....,, 45 to 50
JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.
For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes 35
A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."
Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.
ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.
Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.
TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)
Special arrangements for lengthened periods.
W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	21 0
" Amontillado		27 0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne		48 8
" in Pints		50 0
Green Seal Champagne		39 0
Red and Gold label Claret**		11 8
" " Pontet Canet		20 0
" " Sauterne		14 0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1		33 0
" " No. 2		28 0
" Gautier Frere's		26 0
Sparkling Saumur		28 0

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES, CARTE BLANCHE, Rs. 30 per doz.
COGNACS, ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s Rs. 15 per doz. pints
Do. Do. Do. Rs. 8 per doz. half-pints
Do. L. BECHADE, Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARETS, Do. ,, ,,
Do. G. PRELLER & Co.'s St. Julien, Rs. 9 per doz.
Do. Do. Lormont, ,, 12 do.
Do. Do. Barsac, ,, 15 do.
Do. Do. Chablis ,, 15 do.
DUTCH (VALKER) BEER, Rs. 4 per doz. qts
BASS' BEER, (Cameron & Saunders,) Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts.
Apply to
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.		
Chateau de Grands	Rs. 14	per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	,, 16	,,
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,
HOCKS.		
Hockheimer	Rs. 24	per doz.
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,
CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz.
BRANDY.		
OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs. 22	per doz.
Frome and Rogée (superior quality) ***	,, 30	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.
KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS suitable for Municipalities, Gardens and Public Buildings.
American Common and Folding Ladders, light, strong and portable.
Printing and Foolscape Papers.
Kerosine Oil, Tobacco, Turpentine, Lumber, Drills and Clocks.
Allan's Lunz Balsam, a medicine very effective against all Chests and Pulmonary diseases.
Dr. TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufactures ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appertenances

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents : ATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.
MARTELL & Co.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.
It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient, or brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache, &c.*, it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.
Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Five Price Medals Paris and Vienna.
PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUE, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line